

The Citrus Industry

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Florida Senators Propose Citrus Ceiling Legislation . . .

Claiming that the ceiling prices placed on citrus fruits by a recent order of the Office of Price Administration are unjust, Senators Andrews and Pepper have introduced a bill which would require a different basis in calculating parity prices.

Citrus growers of the four citrus producing states of Florida, Texas, Arizona and California protest that the ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration are based upon a period of low prices under which growers cannot produce fruit at a profit under present increased costs of production.

Under the bill introduced by the Florida Senators, which has the backing of the Senators from Arizona, California and Texas, the period from August 1, 1919, to July 31, 1929, would be used as the base in determining the ceiling price of oranges, whether fresh or used for juice or canning. The period from August 31, 1929, to July 31, 1939, would be used as the base for determining the ceiling price of grapefruit.

It is contended by the Senators, and by the growers backing them, that the periods named in the bill would provide a basis for price fixing more in line with the present requirements of the industry and more equitable to the growers. Growers and grower organizations are generally behind the bill and contend that the higher prices to the growers which would result from the adoption of the proposed base provided in the bill would be fully justified under present conditions and that such prices would have no tendency to encourage inflation.

It is anticipated that a similar bill will be introduced in the lower house by congressmen from the citrus producing states.

Congressional delegations from the citrus pro-

ducing states are counting upon the powerful Farm Bloc to aid them in over-riding the order of the Office of Price Administration in establishing a ceiling price which growers claim is unjust and discriminatory.

BOMBER CAMPAIGN PROGRESSING

The campaign of Florida citrus growers, inaugurated by officials of the Florida Orange Festival which has been postponed for the duration, is progressing with most gratifying results according to John A. Snively, jr., president of the Festival association.

Numerous meetings have been held throughout the citrus belt to enlist the co-operation of growers and enthusiastic support has been in evidence. An advertising campaign is being carried on in connection with the effort to inform all growers of the purpose of the movement.

Leaders in the campaign are confident that the Florida Citrus Growers' Bombing Squadron will become an actuality and be on the way to deal effective blows against the brutal Huns and the sneaking Japs, as one more token of the wholehearted loyalty of Florida citrus growers in the effort to win the war—and to win it as speedily as possible.

CITRUS DAMAGE SLIGHT

The cold spell of mid-February did little damage to the Florida citrus crop, except for extreme cold pockets on low ground. Most damage to fruit in the northern sections of the belt is reported, but the injury was mostly confined to that section and to isolated spots further south.

Let's Send Our Own

FLORIDA CITRUS BOMBERS

To TOKIO and BERLIN!

They will be United States bombers, the best there are — a whole fleet of them, with our boys at the controls and manning the guns!

And they will have our own name on them, too. They will be called **FLORIDA CITRUS BOMBERS** — to let the whole world know that the great fruit industry of Florida is doing its part, in every way, to win this war!

The U. S. Treasury and Army Air Corps have agreed that the money received from War Bonds bought with Florida citrus dollars will be used to buy bombers that will carry the special, distinctive insignia of the Florida Citrus Bomber Fleet.

This is the first time anything like this has been done. Here is an opportunity challenging every man, woman and child in this fruit section to send to Tokio and Berlin the biggest fleet of bombers we can buy!

It is not enough that Florida oranges and grapefruit are helping to feed our armed forces, our war workers and our Allies. It is not enough that the vitamins they supply give fighting strength. We will not do our full part until we buy every War Bond we possibly can. We can put a **BIG** fleet of **FLORIDA CITRUS BOMBERS** in the skies to hasten the day of Victory!

The Florida Orange Festival has given up its exposition at Winter Haven this year to sponsor the Florida Citrus Bomber Fleet Committee, which is directing this special campaign. The Florida Citrus Commission and all industry groups are cooperating. It is the biggest thing the Florida citrus industry has ever done—and the most important.

Every resident of Florida is a part of the citrus industry — as well as the growers, shippers, canners and their employes — because everyone in this section benefits from the money received from our fruit crops. You have some of the citrus dollars needed to buy the fleet of **FLORIDA CITRUS BOMBERS**. Everyone in Florida must do his part.

Bombers cost a lot of money. It takes \$300,000.00 to buy just one Flying Fortress. But the people like you and others who enjoy the benefits of citrus dollars can and should buy 30 of them. That's the goal — \$9,000,000.00. We can do it if all of us do our part. It will be a big boost to the nation's war effort and a mighty good investment in your personal future security.

Buy War Bonds now, as many as you can, and send a fleet of **FLORIDA CITRUS BOMBERS** through the skies to Tokio and Berlin!

FLORIDA CITRUS Bomber FLEET COMMITTEE

JOHN A. SNIVELY, JR., President

WINTER HAVEN - - - - - FLORIDA

Compost For The Garden...

F. B. SMITH, Soil Microbiologist
University of Florida College of Agriculture

The real impact of the War Production Board's order curtailing the sale of commercial nitrogen has not yet been felt because of the supplies of nitrogen on hand when the order went into effect. No doubt, however, many of you have been wondering how you would make up the shortage of this vital plant food constituent. The rationing of nitrogen as well as other critical materials limits their use and presents some practical difficulties for the grower. In the case of nitrogen, however, the task of securing reasonable supplies through the use of suitable substitutes is not an impossible one.

It is my purpose to show in this paper how you can make use of the very close relationship between nitrogen and organic matter to solve your problem of a nitrogen shortage in the garden.

Since nitrogen is a constituent of all living matter, then all dead and decomposing matter sets nitrogen free for use again. Our problem then is simply to collect this nitrogen as it is set free to use it to feed the plants we wish to grow. Certain conditions must be provided, however, to prevent an injury to the plants we seek to benefit.

The microorganisms bringing about the decay of plant materials are plants themselves seeking nitrogen. If the decaying material does not contain sufficient nitrogen, its decomposition is slow and the use of such compost on rapidly growing crops is dangerous because the microorganisms will get all the nitrogen and growing plants will die of nitrogen starvation. On the other hand, this is not a serious drawback to the use of such material around slow growing perennials such as shrubs and small trees where the compost not only liberates the minerals over a long period but serves as a mulch to conserve moisture.

Any plant may be used to produce a compost and all available material should be carefully conserved for use as such especially this time. Every gardener should have a compost heap. The direction for the preparation of composts are simple and easy to follow and the necessary materials are usually available in abundance. Leaves, grass, weeds, garden refuse and kitchen wastes, peat, green cro-

talaria, water hyacinths, manure and fish scrap where available, are all suitable materials.

Green, succulent materials decompose more rapidly than dry, mature grass and weeds because larger quantities of water are required in the decomposition processes. A small quantity of superphosphate will hasten the process of decay and add to the fertility value of the compost. A pint to a quart of superphosphate per 100 pounds of dry material will be sufficient. Green crotalaria will usually contain 75 to 80 percent of water, depending upon the age of the plant and 400 to 500 pounds of green material are required to supply 100 pounds of dry matter.

The proportion of water is even higher than this figure for the water hyacinth and 1000 pounds of green material are required to supply 100 pounds of dry matter. The water hyacinth is an excellent material for compost in spite of the large quantity of water that must be handled. It contains sufficient moisture for decomposition, making it unnecessary to add water to the compost and in addition it is well supplied with potash and contains sufficient nitrogen for relatively rapid decomposition.

The compost heap is made of convenient sizes, usually not less than 10 feet square and 2 or 3 feet high. The top should be left flat or with a slight depression in the center in order to catch and hold the rainfall. If space permits, a long row 8 to 10 feet wide and 2 or 3 feet high makes a convenient compost heap. In either case be sure and leave the top flat or slightly depressed rather than heaped up or rounded off as it will shed the water, and prolong the period of decay when made this way.

If dry materials are used it is obvious that water must be applied to insure rapid decomposition. On the other hand, too much water should not be used as the air will be shut out and the decay processes will be delayed. A good practice to follow with dry materials such as leaves, grass and weeds is to make a layer about 1 foot deep, wet thoroughly with water, and pack. Spread uniformly a pint or a quart of superphosphate over this layer of wet material. Then spread a layer of manure 4 to 6 inches deep on top. The process is

then repeated, making alternate layers of dry material and manure until the compost heap is about 3 feet high. Where available green crotalaria, cowpea vines or beggarweeds may be used instead of the manure.

Compost made in this way will

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For better control of melanose and scab

YELLOW CUPROCIDE spray can help you control melanose and scab—correct copper deficiency in your citrus groves.

Its safety has been proved by years of experimental work followed by extensive commercial use. **Yellow CUPROCIDE** is a complete fungicide. You need no lime, spreader or sticker. Extremely fine copper particles give you better coverage. Containing few inerts and used in low dosage— $\frac{3}{4}$ pound makes 100 gallons of spray—**Yellow CUPROCIDE** aids in keeping scale build-up to a minimum.

Ask your supplier for **Yellow CUPROCIDE**. Enjoy better control of melanose and scab.

Yellow CUPROCIDE

Distributed by
NACO FERTILIZER COMPANY

Yellow CUPROCIDE* is made by

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Trade mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.





Photos from
U. S. Dept. of
Agriculture,
by Les White.



Photo from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Forsythe.

LET 'EM EAT MEAT . . . Pork, ham, bacon, beef, and lamb are real food power. We need meat in tremendous quantity. Good nutritious food—plenty of it—is what victories are built on. Nothing can be more important!

This is one of a series of reports from the United States Department of Agriculture published by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., in furtherance of the Nation's food production program. Publication of this report in this space does not constitute endorsement by the United States Department of Agriculture of any commercial product.

THE NITROGEN SITUATION

If Chilean Nitrate shipments arrive as scheduled, the supply will be satisfactory to meet the needs of the food goals program, provided nitrate is used in accordance with conservation measures of Food Production Order No. 5.

The purpose of F.P.O. No. 5 is to concentrate the use of chemical nitrogen allowed for fertilizer on the production of food, feed and fiber—the "Group A" crops—most essential to the war effort.

Group A includes castor beans, cotton stapling 1½ inches or longer, fiber and seed flax, guayule, fiber and seed hemp, hybrid corn for seed production only, peanuts, soybeans, dried beans, snap and lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, onions, peas, peppers, Irish and sweet potatoes, spinach, sweet corn, tomatoes, vegetable seeds, tung, and (for drying) prunes, figs, raisins, apricots and peaches.

For these crops producers may obtain supplies of ap-

FOOD POWER makes MANPOWER

MILK IS VITAL . . . We can't produce too much milk. Only if every cow gives to the absolute limit will we have enough milk, butter, cheese. Milk production today is a vital factor in victory.

Photo from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Forsythe.



KEEP 'EM LAYING . . . We can't afford to lose a pound of food—five billion dozen eggs, four billion pounds of poultry are needed. Demands for these nutritious foods are greater and greater as our war machine rolls on.



Official U. S. Army Photo from Acme.

HERE'S WHERE IT GOES . . . Food from your farm keeps these fighters tough and happy. These boys are looking to us for three square meals a day. Don't let 'em down. They're the best fed fighters in the world. Let's keep 'em that way.



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Citrus Growers Protest Ceiling Price...

Citrus growers of Florida, Arizona, California and Texas have entered serious protest against the announcement of Price Administration that it would not permit any general increase in the ceiling price of citrus fruits already set for the 1943 season.

This announcement was met by vigorous denunciation of the Florida, Arizona, California and Texas delegations in congress. Led by Senators Andrews and Pepper of Florida and our own Congressman Peterson, the congressional delegations from the other citrus producing states naturally and logically joined in the protest. The Florida delegation intimated strongly that congressional action would be taken to abrogate the ruling of the Office of Price Administration.

Slight increases will be given the citrus growers of Texas and Arizona to place them on a level with the Florida and California ceiling prices heretofore announced, it was said by officials of the Office of Price Administration.

Maximum prices for Texas grapefruit will be raised to permit growers from that state to secure the identical average returns "on the tree" that growers in the interior district of Florida get.

Arizona grapefruit growers will be permitted to sell at the same maximum prices which are set for California fresh citrus now, thus giving the Arizona growers an average of

nine cents per box of 70 to 80 grapefruit more than they now get under ceiling prices. Arizona oranges also will be lifted slightly.

Says Maximum High

The OPA declared maximum prices for oranges and grapefruit represent the highest returns to the growers for any year since 1929. The "on the tree" return to citrus growers under present ceiling prices is \$1.86 per box for oranges, compared with \$1.31 during the 1941-42 season; 86 cents for grapefruit, compared with 65 cents in the previous season and \$2.08 for lemons, against \$1.26 in the preceding crop period, the OPA said.

"Aside from minor revisions of packing differentials in types of containers no other increases are to be expected in any citrus prices for the remainder of the season", the OPA added.

Brown Explains

Price Administrator Brown immediately sent personal letters by special messenger to various members of congress from the states involved in the OPA decision.

To members of the Florida delegation he expressed regret that he was unable to grant an increase in the ceiling prices.

"The entire citrus situation," he added, "has been studied very carefully by members of this office in close cooperation with representatives of the citrus industry.

"After full consideration of fair

returns to the grower and cost of living stabilization, the decision of this office is that the maximum prices on citrus are fair and reasonable and should be maintained at present levels.

"In making this decision I have been guided also by the recent statement of policy of James F. Byrnes, director of economic stabilization calling for firm control of the cost of living in 1943."

He expressed belief the national average return to growers would compensate Florida producers for increased costs and "leave them a fair return."

Senators Comment

Reaction of the Florida delegation was prompt.

Senator Andrews, a veteran citrus grower, expressed the fear that Florida growers "are going to take a bad licking" on the heels of cold weather which caused a possible curtailment of at least 30 percent in the crop.

"If the OPA is going to fix a ceiling with a short crop, then there isn't much hope for the growers," he added.

He cited labor costs and increases in packaging materials as among other factors which have increased the cost of citrus production. Perishable crops, he contended, should be dealt with differently in the OPA program from non-perishable commodities, and ascertaining ceiling prices should be left for local boards.

(Continued On Page 8)

Government Plans Labor Aid For Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture has completed a program designed to mobilize more than 3,500,000 workers this year to help farmers meet the Nation's increased requirements for food and fiber, Secretary Claude R. Wickard announced today.

The program complies with the War Manpower Commission's directive assigning to the Department responsibility for procuring and placing the additional fulltime and seasonal labor needed to assure that the national farm work force will be of sufficient size to handle the record output called for in the 1943 production goals. It will be in addition to the Manpower Commission's program to keep on the farms the existing work force of fulltime skilled operators and hired workers. This is to be done through deferment from military service and by stopping migration from farms to employment in industry.

Under the new Selective Service deferment regulations worked out jointly by farm operators and hired workers had been deferred by the end of January. Deferring of essential farm operators and workers registered in the draft will continue at an accelerated rate.

Responsibility for development and direction of the Department of Agriculture's 1943 farm labor program has been placed with the Agricultural Labor Branch of the Food Production Administration. Major John O. Walker is Chief of the Branch, under M. Clifford Townsend, Director of Food Production.

The program is designed to furnish to farmers these three types of workers:

1. Year-round workers, needed on livestock, dairy and diversified farms.
2. Seasonal workers, needed during the crop season, or for the summer. In the past many of these have followed the crops from the South to the North.
3. Emergency harvest workers, Practically all of whom will be recruited from villages, towns and cities to work a certain number of week days, half days, week-ends or evenings. They will be people inspired by patriotic motives and the desire to see that a local crop is not lost by lack of labor.

A request has been presented by the President to Congress for funds to finance this program through the 1943 crop year. These funds would be used to provide transportation for workers, to operate 250 new farm labor supply centers in addition to the 95 present centers, and to enable the Extension Service to employ labor assistants to handle local recruitment and placement.

The 3,500,000 additional workers needed will be enlisted in a "U. S. Crop Corps". The membership of this corps will include the individuals and the family groups taking part in the Department's year-round worker and seasonal labor transportation programs. It will include men and women of villages, towns, and cities and non-farm high school boys and girls who are willing and able to devote some of their time to farm work.

It is anticipated that local recruiting campaigns will be started in some areas before the end of February and that such campaigns will be under way nation-wide during March.

As in other programs administered by the Department involving more than one U.S.D.A. agency, State and county War Boards will be responsible for coordinating the work of the agencies involved in the labor program. The Extension Service will be responsible for the mobilization of local labor resources, and the Farm Security Administration, for the transportation of workers and operation of farm labor supply centers for the housing of these workers.

The U. S. Employment Service will handle recruiting in towns and cities outside strictly agricultural areas, with the aid of County Councils of Civilian Defense and other local volunteer groups. U. S. Office of Education, with the co-operation of the Extension Service, is mobilizing 650,000 non-farm high school youths for work on farms this summer.

This High School Victory Corps will aid in recruiting and training these youths who will form a Victory farm volunteer branch of the Crop Corps. A Women's Land Army branch of the Crop Corps, composed of non-farm women interested in serving regularly as farm workers, also is to be developed by Extension Service in

cooperation with other agencies.

In all agricultural counties, county Extension agents, with volunteer aides, will register Crop Corps recruits. In this recruiting campaign, individuals will be asked to volunteer for specific work at specific times. The objective will be to draw on all local sources of labor before outside help is sought.

This inventory of local labor resources in agricultural counties is expected to be completed by the time farmers' labor requirements have been determined. County AAA committeemen are now at work on the 1943 farm plan sign-up. In making their production pledges, farmers are being asked to state the number of workers they have on hand and the additional workers needed.

If the labor on farms, plus local Crop Corps recruits is adequate, the labor program in that county will consist of following up the recruitment program to see that workers are placed when and where needed. If there is a shortage of local labor and there is not sufficient surplus labor in adjacent or nearby areas, the county then can call upon the government to furnish workers from outside sources. The transportation program is available for transporting seasonal and year-round workers. Farm Security will sign up these workers and move them to the areas where they are needed.

The program calls for transporting about 275,000 seasonal workers, many of whom will work at several different locations. It is anticipated that most of them will be agricultural workers in the United States who do not have available transportation. To augment the domestic supply, Mexicans and possibly other foreign workers will be brought into the United States. Seasonal workers will be assembled at the farm labor supply centers and housed there if other housing is unavailable.

Year-round workers, to be drawn mostly from the less productive farming areas where there is a surplus of agricultural manpower, will be transported principally into dairy and livestock areas to replace experienced workers who have gone into the armed forces or war industries.

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Fertilizer Distribution Discussed By National Fertilizer Assn.

The problem of how to distribute fertilizers and fertilizer materials equitably among all fertilizer-using farmers was the theme of The National Fertilizer Association in session at Atlanta recently.

The first speaker was Dr. William H. Martin, consultant on fertilizers and insecticides to the War Production Board, Dean of the College of Agriculture, and Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station. He said: "Last July we met in Atlanta with representatives of the fertilizer industry, of the Land-Grant Colleges and other groups interested in agriculture, to discuss ways and means of developing a program which would insure an equitable distribution of available supplies of fertilizer to all users. Similar meetings were held in other areas. Without exception there was an apparent willingness to cooperate in every way possible in the development of a satisfactory plan.

"Since this series of meetings, the War Production Board has issued an Order (M-231) in which are listed the approved grades for various States as well as certain restrictions concerning the use of chemical nitrogen. Since the release of this order, some slight changes have been made and these will soon be released in an amended order.

"The mere listing of the approved grades does not, however, insure a saving of nitrogen. In view of this fact, it is expected that a substitute grade plan will be issued soon. This plan will be simple to operate and will make it possible for the farmer to purchase a grade of fertilizer which will take care of his plant food requirements for 1943.

"As can be anticipated, the Land-Grant Colleges will assist in carrying out the details of any plan to see that fertilizer is wisely used. It should be emphasized that the entire effort on the part of the War Production Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in developing plans for the satisfactory distribution of chemical nitrogen has been directed toward the maintenance of crop production. There has been a real appreciation of the importance of fertilizers in what, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has described as the "Green Battle" of food production. Everyone con-

cerned with the fertilizer industry must cooperate to the end that no farmer will be limited because of lack of fertilizer in doing his part in the winning of this epic battle."

R. B. Douglass of Norfolk, Va., chairman of a special industry committee on fertilizer distribution, outlined a plan prepared by that committee, and approved by the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee, for equitable distribution of fertilizer and fertilizer materials during 1943. In accordance with this plan, mixed fertilizers and fertilizer materials will be distributed largely in accordance with past usage, except that in some areas special consideration will be given to the production of crops that are badly needed. It is expected that the total tonnage of mixed fertilizers distributed next year will be equal to last year's tonnage, but of a somewhat lower average nitrogen content. The plan calls for the full cooperation of manufacturers, salesmen, dealers and agents, agricultural workers, and of the war agencies. Other members of the special committee, who assisted Mr. Douglass in answering questions raised by manufacturers, were: M. K. Derrick of Washington, D. C.; L. D. Hand of Pelham, Ga.; W. S. Rupp of Baltimore, Md.; and John E. Sanford of Atlanta, Ga. It is expected that the War Production Board will give effect to the plan by publishing an Order and by placing representatives in the field to work with farmers, County USDA Boards, and fertilizer manufacturers.

Science Shows Citrus In Front Seat

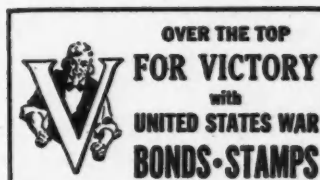
A little more than ten years ago science began taking a hand in helping to solve Florida's large-scale problems in the utilization of low-grade and surplus citrus fruits. The U. S. Citrus Products Laboratory had just been established at Winter Haven, and the State had only 12 small citrus canning plants which turned out each year about 36,000 boxes of orange products and 933,000 boxes of grapefruit

products. At that time, the peel was a waste which, to avoid nuisance, had to be trucked away at a daily cost of \$25 to \$50 to each cannery.

Now, after 10 years of research, the citrus picture has changed. Today there are 38 plants employing 15,000 persons and turning out 14 times as much grapefruit products and 110 times as much orange products. In the past season 54 percent of the State's grapefruit went into canned products—and nearly 13 percent of its orange crop.

The byproducts of Florida's citrus last year had a value of \$1,700,000, mostly for cattle feed, essential oils, and orange juice concentrates. This year the byproducts are estimated to be worth more than \$7,000,000, most of the sudden increase coming from huge Government orders for citrus concentrates valued for their vitamins, and a big business in citrus pectin. The work of the laboratory prepared the industry to meet these emergency demands.

In the making of great quantities of cattle feed from byproduct citrus pulp and peel there is a secondary byproduct, the press juice, which has been a nuisance, a cause of stream pollution and an expense to the canners who had to get rid of it—61,000,000 gallons last year. The Laboratory has shown how it can be used to make alcohol, a product for which there is a big war-industry demand.



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helps soil and fertilizer
produce maximum results

Restore the proper acid-alkali balance, increase the availability of plant foods and supply extra calcium and magnesium with d/p DOLOMITE—and you'll obtain more benefit from hard-to-get fertilizer materials. The cost is small; the gain great. Get it from your dealer or write.



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....Florida Citrus Bomber Fleet....

The drive for the sale of war bonds financed by factors in the citrus industry, and business firms and individuals interested in the industry, sufficient to purchase a fleet of bombers to send against Tokyo and Berlin is fast gaining headway throughout citrus Florida.

The suggestion originated with John A. Snively, jr., president of the Florida Orange Festival Association in Winter Haven when it was decided not to attempt to hold the annual festival this year but instead to sponsor a drive for the sale of bonds sufficient to build and equip a fleet of bombers to help Uncle Sam bring the Axis into subjection.

Public meetings have been held in

Haines City, Lakeland, Clearwater, Tampa, Bradenton, Avon Park, Lake Wales, Vero Beach, Cocoa, Sanford, DeLand, Ocala, Tavares, Orlando and Kissimmee and in each place the meetings were well attended and vast enthusiasm was expressed for the project.

Many growers and packing houses have already indicated their willingness to devote 10 percent of their receipts for investment in these bonds and it is pointed out that each bond issuing agency will gladly have the purchaser advise them that they are desirous of having their purchases allocated to the Citrus Bomb Fleet and the fund will then receive credit for those purchases.

Frank M. O'Byrne of Waverly, president of the Florida State Horticultural Society, has called attention to the fact that every few years growers are faced with some disaster and that the purchase of bonds now will provide them with a backlog of funds on which they may draw should disaster overtake them again. O'Byrne has recommended that each grower purchase a \$100 bond for each acre of grove property he owns and the suggestion has been acted upon by a substantial number of growers.

It is hoped that in next month's issue of The Citrus Industry an announcement of the amount of Citrus Fleet bond purchases may be published.

CITRUS GROWERS PRO-TEST CEILING PRICE

(Continued From Page 5)

Senator Pepper said in a statement he was disappointed that the OPA had not granted an "urgent appeal" to allow an increase of 75 cents a box on oranges, 50 cents on fresh grapefruit and 20 cents on processed grapefruit above ceiling prices.

"A considerable part of the responsibility for the denial of our application must rest with the department of agriculture which has fixed a comparable price which was not justified in the case of oranges and erroneous in the case of grapefruit," Pepper asserted. "The ceiling price now in effect does not give the citrus grower the highest price received between Jan. 1, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1942, which is his right.

"I am asking the citrus industry to initiate legal proceedings to see if they can not require the fixing of a price which conforms to the statute. Moreover we are going to initiate legislative steps to compel administrative departments to grant the relief intended by congress."

Congressman Peterson said the failure to raise the Florida ceiling prices generally was "purely a question of uninformed economists trying to fix prices for an industry about which they know nothing."

HOME ORCHARD PLANTINGS

Putnam County home demonstration club women bought more than 200 fruit trees for home orchard plantings during the past month, the purchases being made in three co-

operative orders arranged by Miss Opal Walker, home agent. Fruit trees included in the orders were fig, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, grapefruit, lemon, kumquat, orange, satsuma, and pecan and grape.

CANNING CITRUS

Marion County homemakers are canning more citrus this season than in many years, according to Miss Allie Lee Rush, home agent.

Every farm is a "fighting front"

FLORIDA growers may never be called on to drop the plow and take up shotguns to repel invaders—but victory in our war for freedom makes food a fighting weapon, and every farm a "fighting front". Make every acre produce its best—with all the skill and hard work you possess. GULF Field Service is designed to help you—and GULF Friendly Fertilizers do their part by providing the right plant foods in the right amounts at the right time.

For Everything that
Grows in Florida...use



GULF Brands of
FERTILIZER
The Gulf Fertilizer Company
Tampa and Port Everglades, Florida

Friendly Fertilizers
Kept to the Soil

Relation of Climatic Conditions to Color Development In Citrus Fruit¹

By CHARLES R. STEARNS, JR., Associate Chemist, and G. T. YOUNG (2), Assistant Horticulturist, Citrus Experiment Station, Lake Alfred, At Florida State Horticultural Society Meeting

Although it has been known for a long time that the natural development of color in the peel of citrus fruit is stimulated by sudden drops in temperature during the fall and early winter months, no reports have been made concerning the temperature drops necessary to bring about a definite change or "break" in the color of the fruit.

One of the problems of color studies has been to define and identify colors so they can be duplicated or understood later. For this work at the Citrus Experiment Station the Munsell System is employed which uses hue, brilliance and chroma as the three dimensions of color. Using a color analyzer to take the readings on these three dimensions, it is possible to develop a mathematical formula for any color so that it can be duplicated accurately later. It is thus possible to duplicate a certain shade of greenness of yellowness in fruit from year to year so that the results are accurately comparable. For this work a Bausch and Lomb color analyzer is used in conjunction with a fruit spinner, developed at the Citrus Experiment Station, so that the color read is a blend of the color around the axis of the fruit. Hue, which represents the actual color, i.e., green, yellow, red, etc., was found to be the primary variable in changes in orange color, and changes in chroma and brilliance were found less important so that this report deals chiefly with the changes in hue. The Munsell System is now the common method for designating color standards for food products and is being used in this work for this reason.

In the Munsell System the gradations in color covering the ripening of oranges fall in the following categories: Green designated as G; green-yellow, GY, in which the green is tinged with yellow; yellow, Y; and

progressing into the lower steps of yellow-red, YR. Changes or gradations in hue are indicated by numbers; thus, 1 GY would be a green-yellow next to yellow and 10 GY would be the last step before 1 G was

reached. Thus in citrus the normal changes would be in the direction of decreasing numerical values.

Color determinations were made on oranges and grapefruit at weekly intervals. (Continued on page 12)

SORRY...

if we keep you waiting!

In normal times we held pardonable pride in our record of prompt manufacture and shipment of your orders for NACO fertilizers, insecticides and materials, but now . . .

Even though our modern plant has ample manufacturing capacity to meet the greatly increased demands for NACO products, our deliveries are falling behind schedule due to the manpower shortage that becomes increasingly acute.

In the meantime . . . every man on the job is working top speed and long hours to take up the slack in our schedule of deliveries. We hope you'll understand. We ask your continued good will and friendship despite the delays that may sorely try your patience.



NACO FERTILIZER COMPANY

JACKSONVILLE
..... FLORIDA

FERTILIZERS and INSECTICIDES

1. Funds for this work provided by the Florida Citrus Commission, Lakeland, Fla.

2. Present address: Vero Beach, Fla.

There Will Be No Surrender In Crops Fertilized With Superior

Prospects for Victory on the war front are decidedly brighter today than they were a year ago. Prospects for Victory in the production of vital foods and fruits not only for our Armed forces but for the civilians of the world is going to be dependent upon the extra effort put forth by growers everywhere. We know Florida growers will do more than their share.



Superior Fertilizer

Phone Y-1623

G. D. Sloan, Inc.
Factory and Office East Broadway At

er Of Quality Or Quantity uperior Fertilizers . . . --

EXTRA VALUE BRANDS

Have Proven Themselves During This World Crisis

The recent pronouncement of the Allied leaders that this war would not be over until the Axis forces had submitted to unconditional surrender not only reflects the determination of the Allied Nations to win, but gives a definite indication of the present status of the war . . . — Florida growers have suffered reverses as the result of an unseasonable cold spell which has destroyed a large portion of the early truck crop, although citrus escaped with relatively little damage . . . — And as always during such times, it is notable that those groves which had been adequately fertilized with high grade fertilizers suffered less damage because the trees were in a healthy, resistant condition . . . — Foresighted growers will continue to use SUPERIOR'S EXTRA VALUE BRANDS in order to keep their trees and crops healthy and productive.

Discerning Growers Are Looking Ahead To Next Season's Crops

Most Florida growers have enjoyed relatively good prices for their crops of citrus during the past two seasons, and in view of the exceptional market available for that portion of the crop which has not already been allocated to the United States Government, there is every likelihood that better than normal prices will prevail next season . . . — Which makes it the part of sound business to see that the greatest quantity of fine fruit is set and raised for the coming season's market . . . While it is true we are unable to supply any of the new business which has been offered us during the past season, we have been able to take care of the requirements of our regular customers, and believe that we shall be able to continue to do so. It will pay Florida growers wherever the material is available to fertilize their groves with EXTRA VALUE BRANDS in order to develop their full portion of the crop which will be necessary to take care of the food requirements of this nation and our Allies in the season to come.

We would like to suggest that growers who are not familiar with EXTRA VALUE BRANDS through actual use inspect those groves which are fertilized with these SUPERIOR fertilizers in anticipation of the day when our production will be sufficiently large to care for all of the demands.

tizer Company

D. Sloan, Pres.,

adwa At 47th Street, Tampa, Florida

P. O. Box 1021

RELATIONSHIP OF CLIMATIC CONDITIONS TO COLOR DEVELOPMENT TO CITRUS FRUIT

(Continued from page 9)

tervals from the middle of September until a hue approaching the maximum was reached. The orange varieties used were Hamlin, Parson Brown and Pineapple; the grapefruit varieties, Duncan and Marsh Seedless. The trees from which the samples were selected had been fertilized for three years under a program which included all the necessary nutrient elements known and received oil sprays during

November 17 28° F.
November 18 34° F.
November 20 50° F.

In 1941 a definite break in color was observed in all three orange varieties between November 4 and 11. Changes of 2.5 hue units were observed during this interval when the minimum temperature dropped below 55 degrees F. The color continued to develop from then on, but the magnitude of the changes between weekly analyses depended upon the severity of the minimum temperature drops. The period from the first definite break in color until a

curs in the following varieties of oranges, Hamlin, Parson Brown, and Pineapple, until minimum temperatures below 55 degrees F. occur.

2. The rapidity at which the hue approaches a maximum depends upon the severity of the temperature drops and the continued occurrences of minimum temperatures below 55 degrees F.

3. The development of color in grapefruit varieties, Marsh Seedless and Duncan, apparently is gradual through the fall and early winter months. Minimum temperatures below 55 degrees F. do not have a stim-

FIGURE 1
Color Development 1940

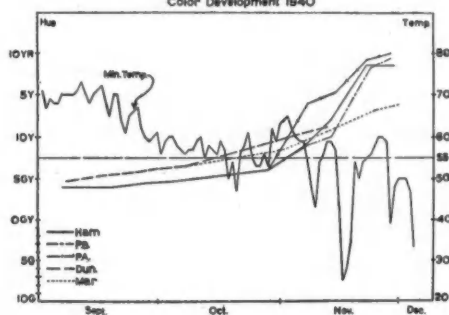
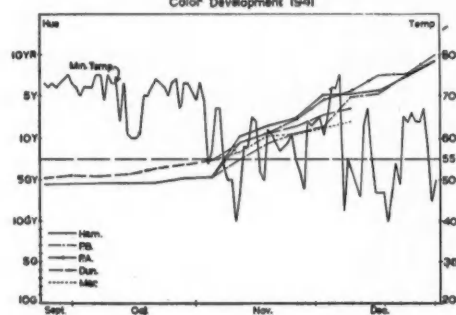


FIGURE 2
Color Development 1941



the summer. They fairly well represented the average tree condition in the Polk County citrus area.

Results

In tracing the color development in oranges during the fall and early winter months it was found at the time of initial color analyses (September 6, 1940, and September 16, 1941) that all the varieties possessed a hue of approximately 6 GY (Figures 1 and 2). During the next seven weeks there was a very gradual change in hue until October 28, 1940, and November 4, 1941. During 1940 a very rapid change in hue occurred between October 28 and November 6 in all three varieties (Figure 1) in the direction of being predominantly yellow. From November 6 until the final analyses the color continued to develop until a hue approaching the maximum orange color was reached on November 28. The maximum change in color took place in thirty days from the time of the first definite break in color. During that interval often the minimum temperatures consistently were below 55 degrees F. Between November 13 and 22, however, the minimum temperatures were abnormally low, and as a result the development of color was more rapid during that interval. The following minimum temperatures were recorded:

November 15 43° F.
November 16 25° F.

hue approaching the maximum of the previous year was 56 days. During that time there was no minimum temperature drops below 40 degrees F.

During the fall and winter months of both 1940 and 1941 there was a very gradual development of color in the Duncan and Marsh grapefruit (Figures 1 and 2). There was no apparent break in color noted at any one time of color analysis regardless of minimum temperature. It should be pointed out that changes in the color of grapefruit would not be so great as in the oranges because of the lesser amount of carotenoid pigments present in the grapefruit varieties but at no time was there a sudden disappearance of chlorophyll.

It should be stressed that there is no sudden "break" in color as commonly imagined in either oranges or grapefruit but rather an acceleration in the rate of change from the darker green to the yellow-green condition coincident with periods of cold weather. Prior to the occurrence of cool weather the change is very gradual from a green-yellow to a yellow-green condition without any sudden change so that any break that might be defined, based on rate of change, would be that which takes place on the occurrence of the first cold weather.

Summary

1. The results herein show that during the fall and early winter months no definite color break oc-

curring effect upon the color development of the grapefruit varieties analyzed.

Milk that will keep a year is being sent to American soldiers in foreign lands. It's dried and weighs one-eleventh as much as fresh skim milk.



Peachy Sprayer To Spray Peaches

"My Iron Age Orchard Sprayer is 'Peachy'" says Clifton Belcher, Campobello, S. C., and he should know because he has been spraying his 35 acres of peaches with his Iron Age for three seasons. Mr. Belcher owns the 200 gallon, power take-off type Iron Age. Mr. Belcher further states: "I have been using different sprayers for 25 years and my Iron Age is honestly the best sprayer I have ever used, it has never given me any trouble, and when I buy again, it will most certainly be another Iron Age." American farmers are being called upon to grow more food than ever before—food that will help win the war and insure the peace. We are proud that Iron Age will be helping in this vast endeavor and proud too that foremost among the country's leading growers will be users of Iron Age equipment.

Farguhar IRON AGE
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, YORK, PA.

Wickard Acts To Assure Adequate Citrus Juice Supply for War

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard recently acted to assure an adequate supply of citrus juices for direct war requirements and also timed the distribution of civilian supplies so that canned grapefruit juice will be available when the fresh fruit supplies are seasonally low.

Under an order extending the effect of previous War Production Board orders, the production of all citrus juices, except unconcentrated grapefruit juice, is reserved for war requirements. The order also prohibits canners from selling unconcentrated grapefruit juice during the remainder of January, February and March, with civilian supplies of this product to be released by canners after this period.

Purpose of the regulation is to insure adequate supplies of the canned citrus products for government requirements and to conserve tin plate by requiring civilians to utilize most of these citrus fruits in fresh rather than canned form. More than half of the production of canned grapefruit juice will be available to consumers, but the entire production of all other citrus juices, both concentrated and unconcentrated, will be utilized for war needs.

The restrictions on canners' sales of unconcentrated grapefruit juice are effective January 6, and other provisions of the order become effective January 9, 1943.

The freeze of canners' stocks of grapefruit juice for the 3-month period is to encourage increased civilian consumption of fresh grapefruit while large supplies of the fresh fruit are available. This will provide for larger civilian stocks of the canned juice later when fresh grapefruit supplies are seasonally smaller. Supplies of grapefruit juice now in the hands of wholesalers and retailers are not affected by the freeze regulation.

The order does not materially alter the amount of civilian supplies for 1943. Virtually all of the concentrated juices already are being purchased by the Government to meet war requirements. Previous orders by the War Production Board restrict the amount of tin plate available for canning all unconcentrated juices, except grapefruit, and also specify that the entire canned pack of these products be reserved for the Govern-

(Continued On Page 18)

Dependability

The CITIZENS of America and OUR MEN IN THE SERVICE, wherever they are, can **DEPEND** on the growers of Florida to do their utmost to meet the challenge and produce during 1943 more and better essential food crops.

The growers of Florida can **DEPEND** on

X-Cel Fertilizers

to do their full share in adding to the fertility and productivity of the soil.

Tennessee Basic Slag

is an outstanding soil conditioner and source of plant food.

Without cost or obligation we offer to the growers of the State, the services of our technical staff.

Jackson Grain Company

X-Cel Feeds and Fertilizers Seeds and Insecticides
Our 34th Year

Tampa Florida

Valuable premium coupons are packed in every bag of X-CEL products

The LYONIZER

Department

COMPILED BY THE LYONS FERTILIZER CO.

Hillsborough County...

Hillsborough county with an area of 668,800 acres and about 7 percent of this total under extensive cultivation is one of the most diversified agricultural counties in Florida. In addition to the acreage under cultivation approximately 90 percent of the land in the county is utilized in the production of agricultural products such as beef cattle, dairy herds and chicken ranches.

Mr. Alec White is the capable Agricultural Agent in the county with offices in Tampa and Plant City. The work that this man has done in past years to promote agricultural development in Hillsborough is evident on every hand, and the work that he has done will be remembered for years to come by the growers of the county.

There are 20,000 acres of citrus in Hillsborough county and this is one of the main sources of cash income. Fruit from this section is shipped to all parts of the nation and it is from Hillsborough county that some of the best known quality brands of fruit are shipped.

Beef cattle is another important agricultural enterprise in the county. There are approximately 25,000 head of cattle in the county being produced for beef purposes. In connection with this agricultural activity it is interesting to note the marked improvement that has been made in both pastures and in breeding of the cattle. In addition to the beef cattle there are 9,000 milk cows in the county and from these cows sufficient milk is derived to take care of home use and the City of Tampa. There are more milk cows in Hillsborough than in any other Florida county.

There are approximately 150,000 laying hens in Hillsborough county to supply eggs and other poultry products to the buying public.

The Plant City State Farmers Market located at Plant City covers a 27-acre site, and the value of commodities shipped through this market last season was in excess of \$2,000,000. Three years ago a beef cattle market was established in connection with the State Market and the first year the sales amounted to \$40,000. The follow-

Reports of Lyons Field Men . . .

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

F. W. (Felton) Scott

The recent cold wave caused considerable damage to truck crops in this section, with particularly heavy damage to the large tomato crop and will necessitate replanting about fifty percent of it. Celery in the Sarasota section escaped without damage. Citrus was also unharmed with the exception of tender growth and bloom. The bulk of the grapefruit and oranges have been moved from this section and movement is continuing with practically all of the grapefruit going to the canners. There is some activity in the Valencia market at this time with good prices being offered.

WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA

E. A. (Mac) McCartney

Since we have a considerable acreage of vegetable crops in this territory it is necessary to report that we have some damage from the recent cold spell. Where vegetable crops were seriously damaged growers are doing everything possible to get their crops replanted just as quickly as is possible. Citrus growers were damaged only to the extent of scorching new growth and killing some early bloom. Growers throughout this section have just about finished

ing year these sales were increased and last year the market handled over \$100,000 worth of beef cattle.

With 10,660 acres of vegetable crops being grown in Hillsborough county you can see how important this section must be considered as a winter producing area. This producing area is by no means localized and you will find large plantings of all varieties of vegetables in the Ruskin area and in all sections surrounding Plant City. Some of the more important vegetable crops produced in Hillsborough include tomatoes, strawberries, pepper, lettuce, cabbage, egg plant, broccoli, potatoes and many others.

It can be said that Hillsborough county offers unlimited opportunities to those interested in the production of agricultural commodities. There are good soils, excellent climatic conditions, available local markets and these added together will result in success for the thrifty grower.

with their spring application of top dresser and all groves are looking good.

POLK AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

J. M. (Jim) Sample

With light plantings of vegetable crops in this territory we were fortunate in having very little cold damage during the week of the 15th. While it is a little early at this writing to definitely state what damage we have, we do feel safe in saying that it was limited in most cases to new growth and the few early bloom that had come out in some sections. Growers have just about finished with their spring application of fertilizer and are busily engaged in moving their fruit to the market. We are moving fruit in a large volume from this territory both to the canner and the fresh fruit market.

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

V. E. (Val) Bourland

Many growers in this section have been a little late in applying their spring application of fertilizer but this is just about completed at this time. Our groves are looking good and with favorable weather from now on through the spring season we should set a very nice crop of fruit. The recent cold weather did light damage in some sections while other sections that would ordinarily be considered as cold were not touched at all. However, in some sections we did have some leaves singed.

HILLSBOROUGH AND PINELLAS COUNTIES

C. S. (Charlie) Little

Those sections of this territory that were large producers of vegetable crops suffered some damage by the cold weather experienced during the week of the fifteenth. In other localized sections some damage is evident on citrus to new growth and to bloom. However, this cannot be considered serious. Growers in this section have experienced a very successful fruit season to date and are anticipating good prices for their late oranges. In connection with having more money to spend it is evident that most groves are going to get better attention during the coming season.

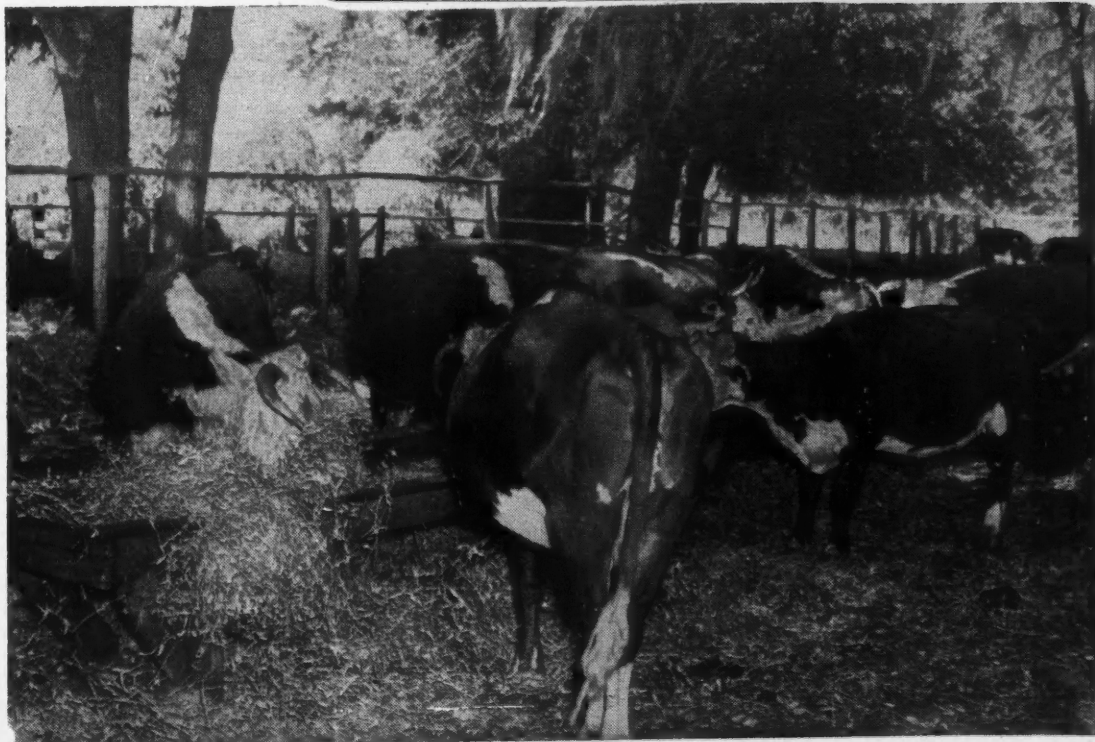
Hillsborough County

Alec White
County Agent

Is shown in the picture at the left with a prominent grower, as they inspected peanuts produced in Hillsborough County. The production of peanuts is encouraged by the federal government as a very fine source of oil and for feed purposes.

: — :

In the picture shown below are shown some of the fine livestock now being produced in Hillsborough County.



Dr. E. W. Berger Resigns After 37 Years of Outstanding Service

Dr. Edward W. Berger, entomologist with the State Plant Board, retired January 31 after 37 years of outstanding service to Florida's agricultural and horticultural industries. He is credited with having played a very important part in the eradication of citrus canker from

and destructive disease, citrus canker, and was one of the few scientists who early insisted that this was a new disease and not an unusual manifestation of common citrus scab.

Upon his recommendation the State Board of Control on April 13, 1914, adopted what was probably the first



Florida citrus groves and in the development of friendly fungi to control whitefly and scale insects.

Constantly in state service since he became entomologist with the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station on May 1, 1906, Dr. Berger has earned a reputation in entomological and pest control circles which, in a sense, can be called worldwide. In 1912 he was awarded a silver medal for his exhibition of the fungi which parasitize scales and whitefly at the Royal International Exhibition in London, England.

This exhibit was prepared shortly after he was appointed state inspector of nursery stock under the Florida Law of 1911, a position he held until April 30, 1915, when the State Plant Board officially came into existence and he became its entomologist. He was the first state official to collect specimens of the newly introduced

interstate plant quarantine promulgated in Florida. This quarantine, known as Rule 44, effectively stopped the flow of canker-infested citrus trees from other states into Florida. It was promulgated before the State Plant Board was created at the insistence of citrus growers for the formation of a state agency with authority to carry on the fight against this dreaded trouble.

Soon after he arrived in Florida Dr. Berger discovered that the whiteflies attacking citrus, up to that time considered as being of one species, were really two species, the cloudy winged and the common.

He is a pioneer worker in the field of entomogenous fungi for the control of plant pests, particularly scale-insects and whitefly on citrus. While it was plant pathologists who discovered the friendly fungi parasitizing whiteflies and scale insects, it was

Dr. Berger who worked out methods of culturing these fungi in the laboratory, so that they could be distributed in pure culture to growers to scatter in their citrus groves. Every summer up to the present he has distributed hundreds of cultures for distribution during the rainy season, when the fungi spread most rapidly.

This Florida benefactor was born at Berea, Ohio, November 29, 1869. He received his A. B. and Ph. B. degrees from Baldwin-Wallace College at Berea and his Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

He is a member and past president of the Florida Entomological Society, which he was instrumental in organizing. He holds membership also in the Soil Science Society of Florida, the Ohio Academy of Science, the Entomological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association of Economic Entomologists. He is an honorary member of the Florida State Horticultural Society.

Taylor County is going to produce as much food as possible this year for home use and market, according to Miss Ruth Elkins, home agent.



Wrong numbers are annoying. Annoying to the party wrongly called—to you and to us. If you're in doubt at all—look up the number, you'll be helping us to give you better telephone service.

Besides, telephone facilities are heavily burdened these days and wrong numbers only add to the burden.

**PENINSULAR
TELEPHONE CO.**

Requirements For Box And Crating Lumber Boosted By War

Present indications are that more than 11 billion board feet of lumber will be required for shipping containers in 1943, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. This compares with an annual average use of less than 4½ billion feet of box, crating, and dunnage lumber in the past 20 years.

Increased production of agricultural products and exports of army and lend-lease supplies are increasing container requirements, and superimposed on these needs are the lumber requirements for packing powder, arms, ammunition, artillery, tanks, trucks, planes, and other supplies for military and naval operations, the report shows.

The report on lumber requirements for containers was prepared by R. W. Marquis in connection with the nationwide Forest Service survey.

The war is resulting in substitution of different kinds of containers for those used when all container materials were plentiful, and in redesigning and development of new packages and packing methods. Some of these changes undoubtedly will be retained after the war, the report says.

Normal postwar requirements of lumber for shipping purposes are estimated at from 4,200,000,000 to 5,200,000,000 board feet a year. Fresh fruits and vegetables, machinery and metals are commodities which will make increased use of lumber for containers, according to the report.

"As our best timber has been cut, the quality of logs going to the mills has declined," says the report. "The lower grades of lumber now represent from 40 to 70 percent of all lumber produced, depending on the species, and the profitable marketing of these grades is important in realizing full utilization.

"The establishment of permanent sustained-yield forest operations must take into consideration profitable use of low quality material that inevitably will make up part of the forest crop. The market for lumber of low grades, provided in part by box factories, will always be important in the economics of timber growing.

"Wooden boxes should not be discriminated against, as they sometimes are, in the belief that to refrain from using wooden boxes is in the best interest of forest conservation. The use

of wood for boxes is conserving much lumber which probably would be wasted otherwise, and it may be encouraging the growth of new forests."

Although wood is adaptable for use in a great variety of containers, greater standardization in some cases would be desirable, according to the report. Between one hundred and two hundred different sizes and types of fruit and vegetable containers also is a cause on confusion.

Wood best suited for boxes are those that are reasonably strong and light in weight. Light colored woods are preferred, as they show stencils

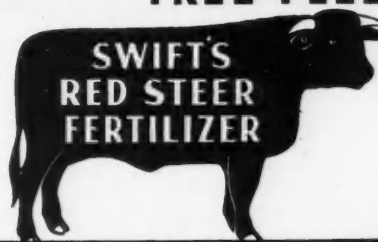
and other shipping marks clearly. For some food products such as butter and cheese the wood must not impart odor or flavor to the contents of the box.

About 77 percent of the lumber used for boxes, crating and dunnage is softwoods, the principal species being ponderosa pine, southern yellow pine, white pine, spruce, Douglas fir, and hemlock. Oak, sweetgum, maple, yellowpoplar, cottonwood, tupelo, beech, aspen, birch, elm, and basswood are the leading hardwoods.

Buy War Bonds And Stamps!

**THIS GROVE REGULARLY
INSPECTED & SERVICED
UNDER THE**

Swift Program
for CONTROLLED
TREE FEEDING



**YOU MAY WELL BELIEVE
IN SIGNS...**

If they are as potent in significance
as the one reproduced above.

Plan ahead to take advantage of
Swift's program of Controlled Tree
Feeding, if you are not already doing
so.

**Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works**

A Division of Swift & Company
BARTOW, FLORIDA

COMPOST FOR THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 3)

usually begin to heat up after 2 or 3 days. It should be watched carefully at this stage and not allowed to dry out nor should too much water be added. The compost should not be disturbed at this stage. After 3 or 4 weeks the compost may be forked over, mixing the dry and moist, decomposing parts to insure a uniformly decomposed material. After another period of 3 or 4 weeks in warm weather the compost should be thoroughly rotted and ready for use.

Compost prepared in this manner is not only a valuable source of nitrogen right now when there is a scarcity of this fertilizer constituent but it is an invaluable material for garden crops on any soil, and is especially beneficial on sandy soils. It serves as a storehouse to hold fertilizer constituents in an available form for growing plants, thereby preventing their loss by the leaching action of rains. It also increases the water holding capacity of the soil and improves moisture conditions in sandy soils.

Complete details on the production and use of composts may be obtained in press Bulletin No. 517 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. A copy of this bulletin will be mailed you free upon request.

WICKARD ACTS TO ASSURE ADEQUATE WAR SUPPLY JUICE

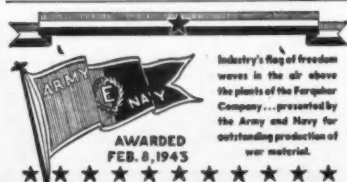
(Continued From Page 13)

ment.

The Secretary's order prohibits the packing of citrus juices (except grapefruit) for commercial sale in any type of container suitable for storage or shipment. The order does not include the preparation and sale of citrus juices by hotels, restaurants, etc., or by canners that customarily supply such institutions and consumers with fresh citrus juices.

Large supplies of fresh citrus fruits are available to consumers. The grapefruit and tangerine crops, now being marketed, are expected to be of record proportions and the orange and lemon crops are large.

The order, Food Distribution Order No. 3, will be administered by the Food Distribution Administration

**CITRUS ORDER AMENDED, PERMITTING CANNERS TO SELL GRAPEFRUIT JUICE**

An amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 3, which will have the effect of passing the freeze on the sale of canned grapefruit juice from the canner to the distributor, was announced recently by the Department of Agriculture. The amendment became effective January 28.

The amendment permits canners to sell canned grapefruit juice but requires buyers to hold the quantity purchased until April 1, 1943 and to notify the Food Distribution Administration of the purchase. Wholesalers and other distributors making purchases from canners must execute certificates acknowledging that they are familiar with FDO Order No. 3. Such certificates also will indicate the quantity of grapefruit juice purchased, identify the processor and specify the place of shortage.

Under the order as originally issued, canners were prohibited from selling canned grapefruit juice during the period, January 6, 1943, through March 31, 1943. The amendment was issued to aid canners who do not have adequate storage facilities.

The freeze of canners' stocks for the three-month period was to encourage increased civilian consumption of fresh grapefruit while larger supplies of fresh fruit are available, and provide for larger civilian stocks

CLASSIFIED**Advertisements**

The rate for advertisements of this nature is only five cents per word for each insertion. You may count the number of words you have, multiply it by five, and you will have the cost of the advertisement for one insertion. Multiply this by the total number of insertions desired and you will have the total cost. This rate is so low that we cannot charge classified accounts, and would, therefore, appreciate a remittance with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents.

2000 THRIFTY Orlando and Mineola Orange, year-old buds on two-year old root stock, sour, sweet-seedling, and lemon. Also, 250 small, (Key Lime size) seedless, Persian Lime; also, 250 New Lemon, (identical with California, but seedless). If interested write for prices, most reasonable. P. O. Box 851, Coral Gables, Florida.

of canned juice later when fresh grapefruit are seasonally smaller. canners' supplies, it freezes the quantity sold in the hands of the distributors and does not affect the amount available to consumers during the designated period, thereby carrying out the original objectives of the order

GOVERNMENT PLANS LABOR AID FOR AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 6)

The program calls for the moving of 50,000 of these workers and for short courses of training at state colleges of agriculture and elsewhere for those who need training before taking jobs. It is contemplated that some of the year-round worker recruits will be placed as renters of farms which otherwise would stand vacant this year.

In addition to the types of labor mentioned, the fullest possible use will be made of such workers as Japanese evacuees, prisoners of war, in accordance with Army requirements, and conscientious objectors.

CITRUS TREES—Best quality usual varieties on sour orange or rough lemon stock. Robt. P. Thornton, c/o Clay Hill Nurseries Co., Box 2880, Tampa, Florida.

RUBY GRAPEFRUIT, Patented Red Blush Seedless, high quality prolific. Exclusive Licensed propagators of Florida. Also all standard varieties of citrus on Cleopatra and Sour. Lining out stock sour orange and sweet seedlings. Grand Island Nurseries, Eustis, Florida.

PLACE ORDER NOW Fall Delivery Citrus Trees. All Varieties. Paramount Grove Service, Box 843, Lakeland, Fla. 10-6t

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES COMPANY**BARTOW, FLORIDA****ALL STANDARD VARIETIES CITRUS TREES—SPECIAL PRICES NOW IN EFFECT****NICHOLSON'S EARLY ORANGE—**

This outstanding orange of high juice content and rich and very delicious flavor during earliest maturity **SHOULD and WILL** bring high premiums. \$3.00 to \$7.00 per box can be realized if properly handled. Royal Purple Citrus Research Nursery, Orlando, Florida.

SUPERIOR CITRUS TREES. Best varieties. Specials are **NEW** varieties Tangelos and Temples. Plant grafted avocados **NOW**. Get prices. Ward's Nursery, Avon Park, Florida.

ALYCE CLOVER SEED. Ripe and cleaned. Ideal cover and hay crop. Write for information. P. E. Synder, Box 866, Lakeland, Fla.